

VI. The Power of Expository Preaching

A. Power Through _____

There is not as much emphasis put upon formal argument in preaching as was done a few generations ago.

Does this mean that argument is not as important in preaching as it used to be?

People are not used to lengthy or heavy arguments today. They are swayed more by illustrations, humor and emotion than by sober argument.

Would you say there is still a place for _____ in preaching?

Ten Methods of Argumentation in Expository Preaching

1. The Use of _____

Whether or not men believe the Bible to be the Word of God, there is an authority and persuasive power in it that cannot be ignored.

THE BIBLE, THE WORD OF GOD:

- _____ the Soul — Psalm 19:7
- _____ Divine Purpose — Isaiah 55:11
- It is like a _____ — Jeremiah 23:29a
- It is like a _____ that breaks the rock in pieces — Jeremiah 23:29
- It is like _____ in the soil of men's hearts — Matthew 13:23
- It is _____ and _____ — John 6:63
- It is able to _____ and to give an inheritance — Acts 20:32
- It is _____ of the Spirit — Ephesians 6:17
- It is _____ and _____ — Hebrews 4:12

2. The _____ of the Preacher

People certainly expect an expository preacher to be a man who not only knows and believes the Bible, but also one who lives the Bible. People wish to believe that back of everything he says is the fact that he is a man of God.

- Man of _____
- Man of _____
- Man of _____
- Man of _____

3. The Use of _____

Paul made frequent use of reasoning. Acts 17:2; 17:17; Acts 18:4; Acts 18:19; Acts 19:8; 19:9; Acts 20:7; Acts 24:25

4. The Use of _____

We should never appeal to emotion for its own sake but for the sake of moving men to positive action. Most people are more likely to be moved by their _____ than by their _____. We should never appeal to baser motives but we may rightly appeal to higher ones, such as: happiness, holiness, and love.

5. The Use of _____

6. The Use of _____

7. The Use of _____

This means that you try to picture the new life in such a way that the listener _____ living it.

In dealing with the unconverted you might say, "Picture how much better off you would be now if you were a Christian. You would know forgiveness of sins, the power of prayer, the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and happy fellowship with God's people."

Project the audience into the future so that they are emotionally _____ with an _____ of future conditions.

8. The Use of _____

This refers to accounts of personal experience which _____ the Scripture passage expounded.

A preacher should keep a file of conversion experiences told in the words of the convert.

Personal accounts of answers to prayer, etc.

9. The Use of _____

Since the preacher's audience seldom has an opportunity to voice questions or objections during the meeting, it is no more than fair and courteous for the preacher to try to anticipate some of them.

First - he will not _____ objections that no one has; that would only be a waste of time.

Second — when he does anticipate objections, he will show _____ and _____ for those who might hold them. He should not ridicule, lambaste, or be sarcastic toward the imaginary objector and his question.

10. The Use of _____

When the sermon outline is _____, _____, and _____ it becomes _____. The persuasive element can be made stronger if the thesis contains a responsibility word: "You should" "You ought" "You must."

I. You Need the New Birth -

II. You Can Have the New Birth -

III. You Must Have the New Birth -

B. Power Through _____

The fundamental purpose of expository preaching is _____.

1. Meaning of **explanation**:

The expository preacher seeks to find the true and exact meaning of the Scripture and that meaning against life today.

2. Reasons for **explanation**:

- Strange lands
 - Strange peoples
 - Strange customs
 - Strange events
 - Strange ideas

3. Areas of **explanation**:

- words
- phrases
- sentences
- names
- places
- movements
- people
- ideas
- situations

Every area of the Biblical world will need explanation.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Historical | 6. Cultural |
| 2. Geographical | 7. Literary |
| 3. Sociological | 8. Cosmological |
| 4. Theological | 9. Archaeological |
| 5. Biographical | 10. Grammatical |

In order to gain a full and complete understanding of a passage from the Bible and to explain it clearly and forcefully, the expositor needs to investigate his passage.

The Five Areas of Investigation

1. _____ - This is information about the setting of the passage.
 - a. The writer-
Who wrote this passage?
What type of person was he?
What was his importance? What makes him influential?
What are the writing characteristics or emphases of this writer?
 - b. The speaker-
Is the speaker someone other than the writer?
 - c. The addressees-
To whom was this passage written?
To whom was this passage spoken?
What is the significance of this information?
 - d. The time-
Year? Month? Day? Hour? (if known)
 - e. The place-
Where did it occur? (Event, conversation, act, etc.)
Where was it spoken or written?
What is significant about this place?
Is there any archaeological input about this place? What?
 - f. The occasion-
What caused this passage to be written? Spoken?
 - g. The aim-
What was the purpose of the speaker or writer, or both?
2. _____ - This is information reaped from thorough examination and exacting analysis of a text that provides data for critical explanation and judgment, or interpretation of the passage.
 - a. Information concerning the passage-
What is the true text?
What is the right translation?
What is the proper interpretation?

b. Sources for this kind of information–

The easiest place to begin: _____

Upon studying Hebrew and Greek:

Exegetical word studies and commentaries:

A.T. Robertson
Marvin R. Vincent
W.E. Vine
Kenneth S. Wuest

3. _____ – This is information about the thought structure of a passage.

What is its subject?

What are its possible themes?

What are the major ideas in the passage; and, how are they related to each other?

What minor ideas or details support each major idea?

4. _____ – This is information about the text around the passage.

a. Relation of the text to the context.

What is the relation of the text/passage under discussion to its surrounding material?

b. The whole context needs to be understood.

NOTE: _____

c. The immediate context is most important.

5. _____ – This is information that comes from comparing other verses/passages in the Bible that deal with a similar subject or theme.

a. _____ and find complementary and supplementary information in other portions of Scripture.

b. Make comparisons and contrasts with regard to the expository unit and the theme of the particular message.

c. Enjoy the rewards of such comparison, or cross-referencing.

➤ Enriched understanding

- Fresh insight
- Biblical support

C. Power Through _____

One definition of a sermon is _____.

1. The Value of Sound _____

2. The Elements of Sound _____

3. The Guarantee of Sound _____

a. THEME

b. THESIS

The Value of the Thesis

1. Clarifies what the sermon is about.
2. Unifies the thoughts of the sermon; thus, the preacher.

c. KEY-WORD

The Value of the Key-Word

1. Classifies, labels, or catalogs the main points.
2. Points the direction the preacher intends to follow.
3. Gives unity to the sermon.
4. Aids in parallel construction of main points.
5. Tests the main points proving whether they fit the outline.
6. Links or bundles the main points together.
7. Makes the sermon easier to memorize, recall, and

D. Power Through _____